Colder, fair weather.

WE HAVE PLACED ON

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MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS

\$20 SUITS : : for \$14 \$18 SUITS : for \$12 \$15 SUITS : : : for \$10 \$12 SUITS

The Suits are all O. K. Call and see for yourself.

Boys' Long-Pant Suit sale still on,

\$7.98.

And everything in Surgice Instruments and Appliances WM. H. ARMSTRONG &

FIVE MEN DROWNED.

skiff with Seven Occupants Capsized on th

Ohio River and Only Two of Them Escape.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1 .- A terrible

tragedy occurred this afternoon on the

river, and seven men, who had to cross the

river in a skiff were left to the mercy of

craft. Only two of them escaped.

the waves by the sudden capsizing of the

The river was very rough, and the waves

were dashing many feet high, and it is im-

possible to ascertain why so foolhardy an

attempt was made. The men were under

contract with a farmer across the river to

load corn on a barge, having just made

terms with him, and were on their way

enter the employ of the corn-grower, and

the fifth had been engaged to row them

across the river. The farmer and his

They left the ferry landing at 2:15

and started directly across the river.

When apparently about 200 yards from the

Kentucky shore, in a part of the

river where it appeared the roughest, the

boat was struck by the high wind and

overturned. Several persons on Water

street witnessed the overturning of the

boat and saw the occupants floundering

helplessly about in the water, and some of

them claim to have heard cries of help,

although the distance would have a ten-

dency to discredit this part of the story.

The struggles of the unfortunate men were

brief indeed, for in almost less time than

it takes to tell it five of them had disap-

peared, and the skiff was being tossed

about on the white-caps, with the two

The disaster was also witnessed from the

Kentucky shore, and two skiffs put out to

the rescue, and each rescued one of the

men at the last moment. The colored men

were named Albert Walker, James Jamison.

Fielden Clay, William Warfield and Stew-

art Carter. Walker has a family in this

city, and was only this morning released

from the county jail, where he had served

a short sentence for some misdemeanor.

Efforts are being made to recover the bod-

ies, but the tempestuous condition of the

river makes it almost an impossibility, and

UNITED BRETHREN LITIGATION.

Liberal Wing Wins the Test Case Tried at Rich-

mond Last Summer Before Judge Bundy.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 1 .- Hon. Eugene H.

Bundy, judge of the Henry Circuit Court,

who tried the celebrated United Brethren

Church case, at Richmond, last summer,

has completed his finding and delivered it

to-night. The case was brought to test the

question of which branch of the church,

the "Liberals" or "Radicals" is entitled to

the church property, and was made a test

case for the entire church organization.

The point of dispute is the new constitu-

tion and Confession of Faith, the radicals

claiming that the amended constitution

and revised Confession of Faith, adopted

by the General Conference of the church

instituted in various parts of the United

WILL COME TO INDIANA.

Deal That May Result in the Removal of

of Chicago's Packing-Houses.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 .- The Journal this after-

noon will say that negotiations have been

in progress for several days between the

big packers, Armour, Swift and Morris.

who have recently purchased a large tract

of land near Hammond, Ind., on which to

erect slaughter-houses, and Mr. Stickney,

representing the railroad and other interests concerned in the proposed new stock-

west of the city. It is understood that an

agreement has been practically reached by which the packers will relieve the present

owners of the Stickney tract of their obligations, and, in return, the Stickney syndicate will shift its railroad and other interests to the Indiana tract. If this deal is

carried through it will practically settle the transfer of all the stockyards packing and slaughtering interests of Chicago into

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat

another State.

Special to the Indianapolia Journal.

so far none of them have been recovered.

white men clinging to its bottom.

superintendent were also with them.

THE BEST LINE TO CHICAGO

The only line passing through the wonderful city of Pullman, entering Chicago via the celebrated Lake Front, along the beautiful Michigan-avenue Boule ward, giving passengers full views of the finest residences and public buildings. Local sleepers between Indianapolis and Chicago, on the spur track at the intersection of Tennessee street. Passengers for Chicago can retire as early as 9 p. m. Those from Chicago need not arise until 8 a m. The night trains in addition to the finest Vestibule Standard and Compartment Sleepers, also have the most comfortable Chair Cars known. The through Day Trains have elegant Parlor and Cafe Cars. All through trains are vestibuled, heated with steam from the engines, and fully supplied with all modern improvements. The popularity of the "Big 4" route to Chicago

evinced by the wonderful patronage it receives. For tickets and full information call at Big 4 offices No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station,

Pullman Vestibule Trains.

5-Trains Daily-5

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNAT DETROIT and TOLEDO

Leaving Indianapolis in the evening by which you can secure sleeping car accommodation, reaching these points early the following morning.

Trains arrive and depart as follows:

Depart—*3:55 am \$10:45 am *3:00 pm *3:30 pm Arrive—*12:35 am †9:15 am *11:15 am †7:45 pm *10:55 pm *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
City ticket office corner, Illinois street and Kentucky avenue.

H. J. BHEIN, General Agent.

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SPRING WALL-PAPERS.

FINE PRESSED PAPER

Neat Wall-Paper at 5c per Bolt

No. 54 North Pennsylvania St. Opposite Postoffice.

PIANOS

Low Prices. Easy Payments.

A few second-hand Pianos, \$35, \$45 and upward, on \$5 payments. Some

82 and 84 N. Penn. St. Fine Piano Tuning, \$2 and \$2.50.

Asthma.

Mrs. W. H. Knight, 536 East Eighth street, suffered for years, | yards in the township of Lyons, situated and only got relief from Gun Wa | Chinese Herb Remedies. Parlors, 25 West Wash. Sr., Indianapolis.

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OF CONTRACT WORK is being advertised in Engineering News and American Railway Journal; published at Tribune Building, New York City, and for sale by all newsdealers. Price 12 cents.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Clear and Concise Statement of the Affairs and Needs of the Country.

Our Relations with Other Nations Succinctly Reviewed-Minister Mizner Recalled for His Course in the Barrundia Incident.

Operations of the Treasury, Interior, Postoffice and Other Departments.

Money in Circulation Largely Increased and a Great Saving Effected in Interest Charges -Benefits of Silver Legislation.

New Tariff Law and Its Reciprocal Trade Clause Heartily Indorsed.

Unanswerable Argument in Favor of a More Effective Federal Election Law-Congress Urged to Pass Measures Now Before It.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The reports of the several executive degress in the usual course, will exhibit, in detail, the operations of the government for the last fiscal year. Only the more important incidents and results, and chiefly such as may be the foundation of the recommendations I shall submit, will be referred to in this annual message.

The vast and increasing business of the government has been transacted by the several departments during the year with faithfulness, energy and success. The revennes, amounting to above \$450,000,000, have been collected and disbursed without revealing, so far as I can ascertain, a single case of defalcation or embezzlement. An earnest effort has been made to stimulate a sense of responsibility and public duty in all officers and employes of every grade, and the work done by them has almost wholly escaped unfavorable criticism. I speak of these matters with freedom, because the credit of this good work is not mine, but is shared by the heads of the several departments with the great body of faithful officers and employes who serve under them. The closest scrutiny of Congress is invited to all the methods of administration and to every item of expenditure.

Relations with Foreign Governments. The friendly relations of our country with the nations of Europe and of the East have been andisturbed, while the ties of good will and common interest that bind over to begin work. Four of them were to us to the states of the Western hemisphere have been notably strengthened by the conference held in this capital to consider measures for the general welfare.

Pursuant to the invitation authorized by Congress, the representatives of every independent state of the American continent and of Hayti met in conference in this capital in October, 1889, and continued in session until the 19th of last April. This important convocation marks a most interesting and influential epoch in the history of the Western hemisphere. It is noteworthy that Brazil, invited while under an imperial form of government, shared as a republic in the deliberations and results of the conference. The recommendations of this conference were all transmitted to Congress at the last session.

The international marine conference which sat at Washington last winter reached a very gratifying result. The regulations suggested have been brought to the attention of all the governments represented, and their general adoption is confidently expected. The legislation of Congress at the last session is in conformity with the propositions of the conference, and the proclamation therein provided for will be issued when the other powers have given notice of their adhesion.

The conference of Brussels to devise means for suppressing the slave trade in Africa afforded an opportunity for a new expression of the interest the American people feel in that great work. It soon became evident that the measure proposed would tax the resources of the Congo basin beyond the revenues available under the general act of Berlin of 1884. The United States, not being a party to that act, could not share in its revision, but by a separate act the independent State of the Congo was reed from the restrictions upon a customs revenue. The demoralizing and destructive traffic in ardent spirits among the tribes also claimed the earnest attention of the conference, and the delegates of the United States were foremost in advocating measures for its repression. An accord was reached, the influence of which will be very helpful and extend over a wide region. As soon as these measures shall receive the sanction of the Netherlands for a time withheld, the general acts wil be submitted for ratification by the Senate. Meanwhile negotiations have been opened for a new and complete treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between the United States and the independ-

ent State of the Congo. Toward the end of the past year the only independent monarchical government on the Western continent, that of Brazil, ceased to exist, and was succeeded by a republic. Diplomatic relations were at nce established with the new government but it was not completely recognized until an opportunity had been afforded to ascertain that it had popular approval and support. When the course of events had yielded ssurance of this fact no time was lost in extending to the new government a full and cordial welcome into the family of merican common wealths. It is conndenty believed that the good relations of the two countries will be preserved, and that the future will witness an increased intimacy of intercourse and an expansion of

their mutual commerce. The peace of Central America has again been disturbed through a revolutionary change in Salvador, which was not recognized by other states, and hostilities broke out between Salvador and Guatemala. threatening to involve all Central America in conflict, and to undermine the progress which had been made toward a union of their interests. The efforts of this government were promptly and zealously exercised to compose their differences, and through the active efforts of the representative of the United States a provisional treaty of peace was signed Aug. 26, whereby the right of the republic of Salvador to choose its own rulers was recognized. General Ezeta, the chief of the provisional government, has since been confirmed in the presidency by the Assembly, and diplomatic recognition

MINISTER MIZNER RECALLED. The killing of General Barrundia on board the Pacific Mail steamer Acapulco. while anchored, in transit, in the port of San Jose de Guatemala, demanded careful inquiry. Having failed in a revolutionary attempt to invade Guatemala from Mexican territory General Barrundia took pasage at Acapulco for Panama. The consent of the representative of the United States was sought to effect his seizure, first at Champerico, where the steamer touched, Champerico, where the steamer touched, and afterward at San Jose. The captain of the steamer refused to give up his passenger without a written order from the United States minister. The latter furnished the desired letter, stipulating, as the condition of his action, that General Barrandia's life should be spared and that he should be tried only for offenses growing out of his insurrectionary movements. This letter was produced to the captain of the Acapulco by the military commander at San Jose, as his Should not be neglected. Brown's Bronchial Troches are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief. 25 cents a box.

warrant to take the passenger from the steamer. General Barrundia resisted capture and was killed. It being evident that the minister, Mr. Mizner, had exceeded the bounds of his authority in intervening, in compliance with the demands of the Guatemalan authorities, to authorize and effect, in violation of precedent, the seizure on a vessel of the United States of a passenger in transit charged with political offenses, in order that he might be tried for such offenses under what was described as martial law, I was constrained to disavow Mr. Mizner's act and recall him from his post.

The Nicaragua canal project, under the control of our citizens, is making most encouraging progress, all the preliminary conditions and initial operations having been accomplished within the prescribed

During the past year negotiations have been renewed for the settlement of the claims of American citizens against the government of Chili, principally growing out of the late war with Peru. The reports from our minister at Santiago warrant the expectation of an early and satisfactory adjustment.

Our relations with China, which have for several years occupied so important a place in our diplomatic history, have called for careful consideration, and have been the subject of much correspondence. The communications of the Chinese minister have brought into view the whole subject of our conventional relations with his country; and at the same time this government, through its legation at Peking, has sought to arrange various matters and has sought to arrange various matters and complaints touching the interests and protection of our citizens in China.

In pursuance of the concurrent resolution of Oct. 1, 1890, I have proposed to the governments of Mexico and Great Britain

to consider a conventional regulation of the passage of Chinese laborers across our southern and northern frontiers.

On the 22d day of August last Sir Edmund Monson, the arbitrator selected under the treaty of Dec. 6, 1888, rendered an award to the effect that no compensation was due from the Danish government to

Our relations with the French government continue to be cordial. Our representative at that court has very diligently

urged the removal of the restrictions imposed upon our meat products, and it is beieved that substantial progress has been made towards a just settlement. The Samoan treaty, signed last year at Berlin by the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, after due ratification and exchange, has begun to produce salutary effects. The formation of the government agreed upon will

son replace the disorder of the past by a stable administration, alike just to the natives and equitable to the three powers most concerned in trade and intercourse with the Samoan islands. The Chief-justice has been chosen by the King of Sweden and Norway, on the invitation of the three powers, and will soon be installed. The land commission and the municipal council are in process of organization. A rational and evenly distributed scheme of taxation, both municipal and upon imports, is in operation. Malietoa is respected as King. BEHRING-SEA QUESTION UNADJUSTED.

The new treaty of extradition with Great Britain, after due ratification, was proclaimed on the 25th of last March. Its beneficial working is already apparent. The difference between the two governments touching the fur-seal question in the Behring sea is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence which will soon be laid before Congress. The offer to submit the question to arbitration, as proposed by her Majesty's government, has not been accepted, for the reason that the form of submission proposed is not thought to be calculated to assure a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another sealing season some arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the existing trouble.

In the tariff act a wrong one was done to the kingdom of Hawaii, which I am bound to presume was wholly unintentional. Duties were levied on certain commodoties which are included in the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii, without indicating the necessary exception in favor of that kingdom. I hope Congress will repair what might otherwise seem to be a breach of faith on the part of this

An award in favor of the United States n the matter of the claim of Mr. Van Bokkelen against Hayti was rendered on the 4th of December, 1888, but, owing to disorders then and afterward prevailing in Hayti, the terms of payment were not observed. A new agreement as to the time of payment has been approved and is now in United States for redress of wrongs suffered during the late political conflict in Hayti will, it is hoped, speedily yield to friendly treatment. Propositions for the amendment of the treaty of extradition between the United States and Italy are now under

You will be asked to provide the means of accepting the invitation of the Italian government to take part in an approaching conference to consider the adoption of a universal prime meridian from which to reckon longitude and time. As this proposal follows in the track of the reform ought to be initiated by the meridian conference of Washington, held on the invitation of this government, the United States should manifest a friendly interest

in the Italian proposal.
In this connection L may refer with approval to the suggestion of my predeces sors, that standing provision be made for accepting, whenever deemed advisable, the frequent invitations of foreign governments to share in conferences looking to the advancement of international reforms in regard to science, sanitation, commercial laws and procedure and other matters affecting the intercourse and progress of modern communities.

In the summer of 1888 an incident occurred which for some time threatened to interrupt the cordiality of our relations with the government of Portugal. That government seized the Delagoa Bay railway, which was constructed under a concession granted to an American citizen. and at the same time annulled the charter The concessionary, who had embarked his fortune in the enterprise, having exhausted other means of redress, was compelled to invoke the protection of his government. Our representations; made coincidentally with those of the British government whose subjects were also largely interested pappily resulted in the recognition by Portugal of the propriety of submitting the claim for indemnity growing out of its action to arbitration. This plan of settlement having been agreed upon the interested powers readily concurred in the pro osal to submit the case to the judgment of three eminent jurists to be designated by the President of the Swiss republic, who, upon the joint invitation of the governments of the United States, Great Britain and Portugal, has selected persons well qualified for the task before them. The revision of our treaty relations with the empire of Japan has continued to be the subject of consideration and of correspondence. The questions involved are both grave and delicate, and, while it will

and long-existing friendly relations be-tween Japan and the United States will be GROWTH OF TRADE WITH MEXICO. The friendship between our country and Mexico, born of close neighborhood at strengthened by many considerations of intimate intercourse and reciprocal interests, never been more conspicuous than now, nor more hopeful of increased benefit to both nations. The intercourse of the two countries by rail, already great, is making constant growth.

The established lines, and those recently projected, add to the intimacy of traffic and open new channels of access to fresh areas of demand and supply. The importance of the Mexican railway system will be further

enhanced, to a degree almost impossible to

be my duty to see that the interests of the

United States are not by any changes ex-

posed to undue discrimination. I sin-

cerely hope that such revision as will satis

fy the legitimate expectations of the Japa-

nese government and maintain the present

forecast, if it should become a link in the projected inter-continental railway. I smuggling.

recommend that our mission in the City of Mexico be raised to the first class.

The cordial character of our relations with Spain warrants the hope that by the continuance of methods of friendly negotiation much may be accomplished in the direction of an adjustment of pending questions, and of the increase of our trade. The extent and development of our trade with the island of Caba invest the commercial relations of the Cuba invest the commercial relations of the United States and Spain with a peculiar importance. It is not doubted that a special arrangement in regard to commerce, based upon the reciprocity provision of the recent tariff act, would operate most beneficially for both governments. This subject is now

for both governments. This subject is now receiving attention.

The restoration of the remains of John Ericsson to Sweden shorded a gratifying occasion to honor the memory of the great inventor, to whose genius our country owes so much, and to bear witness to the unbroken friendship which has existed between the land which bore him and our own, which claimed him as a citizen.

On the 2d of September last, the commission appointed to revise the proceedings of the commission under the claims convention between the United States and Venezuela, in 1886, brought its labors to a close

eznela, in 1886, brought its labors to a close within the period fixed for that purpose. The proceedings of the late commission were characterized by a spirit of impartiality and a high sense of justice, and an incident which was for many years the subject of discussion between the two governments has been discussed of in a many ernments has been disposed of in a manner alike honorable and satisfactory to both parties. For the settlement of the claim of the Venezuelen Steam Transportation Company, which was the subject of a joint resolution adopted at the last session of Company and adopted at the last session of sion of Congress, negotiations are still in progress, and their early conclusion is an-

ticipated.

The legislation of the past few years has evinced, on the part of Congress, a growing realization of the importance of the consular service in fostering our commercial relations abroad and in protecting the dothe United States on account of what is mestic revenues. As the scope of operations commonly known as the Carlos Butter- expands increased provision must be made to keep up the essential standard of efficiency. The necessity of some adequate measure of supervision and inspection has been so often presented that I need only commend the subject to your attention.

> Finances, Silver and the Circulating Medium The revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were \$463,963,080.55, and the total expenditures for the same period were \$358, 618,584.32. The postal receipts have not heretofore been included in the statement of these aggregates, and for the purpose of comparison the sum of \$60,882,097.92 should be deducted from both sides of the account. The surplus for the year, including the amount applied to the sinking fund, was \$105,344,496.03. The receipts for 1890 were \$16,030,923.79, and the expenditures \$15,739, 871 in excess of those of 1889. The customs receipts increased \$5,835,842.88, and the receipts from internal revenue \$11,725,191.89 while, on the side of expenditures, that for pensions was \$19,312,075.96 in excess of the preceding year.

> The Treasury statement for the current iscal year, partly actual, partly estimated s as follows: Receipts, from all sources \$406,000,000; total expenditures, \$354,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$52,000,000—not taking the postal receipts into account on either side. The loss of revenue from customs for the last quarter is estimated at \$25,000,000. but from this is deducted a gain of about \$16,000,000, realized during the first four

months of the year. For the year 1892 the total estimated receipts are \$373,000,000, and the estimated expenditures \$357,852,209,42, leaving an esti mated surplus of \$15,147,790.58, which, with the cash balance of \$52,000,000 at the beginning of the year, will give \$67,147,790.58 as the sum available for the redemption of outstanding bonds or other uses. The esti mates of receipts and expenditures for the Postoffice Department, being equal, are not included in this statement on either side. The act "directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon," approved July 14, 1890, has been administered by the Secretary of the Treasnry with an earnest purpose to get into circulation, at the earliest possible dates, the full monthly amounts of treasury notes contemplated by its provisions, and at the same time to give to the market for silver bullion such support as the law contemplates. The recent depreciation in the price of silver has been observed with regret The rapid rise in price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause and in part of the recent menetary disturbances. Some months of further trial will be necessary to determine the permanent effect of the recent legislation upon silver values, but it is gratifying to know that the increased circulation continue to exert a most beneficial influence upon business and upon general

While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agree ment touching the full use of silver for coinage at a uniform ratio, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world. The recent monetary disturbances in England are not unlikely to suggest a re-examination of opinions upon this subject. Our very large supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supposed interest of silver, give us a position of advantage in promoting permanent agreement for free use of silver

INCREASE IN THE VOLUME OF MONEY. The efforts of the Secretary to increase the volume of money in circulation by keeping down the treasury surplus to the lowest practicable limit have been unremitting and in a very high degree successful. The tables presented by him. showing the increase of money in circulation during the last two decades, and especially the table showing the increase during the nineteen months he has administered the affairs of the department, are interesting and instructive. The increase of money in circuation during the nineteen months has been, in the aggregate, \$93,866,813, or about \$1.50 per capita, and of this increase only 7,100,000 was due to the recent silver legi ation. That this substantial and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an enormons reduction of the public debt and of the annual interest charge is matter of increased satisfaction. There have been purchased and redeemed since March 4, 1889, four and four-and-a-half per cent. bonds to the amount of \$211,822,450 at a cost of \$246,620,741, resulting in the reduction o the annual interest charge of \$8,967,609 and a total saving of interest of \$51,576,706. I notice with great pleasure the statement of the Secretary that the receipts from internal revenue have increased during the last fiscal year nearly \$12,000,000, and that the cost of collecting this larger revenue was less by \$90,617 than for the same purpose in the preceding year. The percentage of cost of collecting the customs revenue was less for the last year than ever

The Customs Administration Board, provided for by the act of June 10, 1890, was selected with great care, and is composed in part, of men whose previous experience in the administration of the old customs regulations had made them familiar with the evils to be remedied, and, in part, of men whose legal and judicial acquirements and experience seemed to fit them for the work of interpreting and applying the new statute. The chief aim of the law is to cure bonest valuations of all dutiable morchandise and to make these valuations uniform at all ports of entry. It has been made manifest by a congressional investigation that a system of undervaluation had been long in use by certain classes of importers, resulting not only in a great loss of revenue, but in a most intolerable discrimination against honesty. It is not seen how this legislation, when it is understood, can be regarded by the citizens of any country having commercial dealings with us as unfriendly. It any duty is supposed to be excessive let the complaint be lodged there. It will sarely not be claimed by any wellcure bonest valuations of all dutiable mor-

disposed people that a remedy may be sought and allowed in a system of quasi-

The Army and Navy. The report of the Secretary of War exhibits several gratifying results attained during the year by wise and uno tentat ous methods. The percentage of desertions from the army (an evil for which both Con. gress and the department have long been seeking a remedy) has been reduced during the past year 24 per cent., and for the months of August and September, during

which time the favorable effects of the act of June 16 were felt, 33 per cent., as compared with the same months of 1889.

The results attained by a reorganization and consolidation of the divisions having charge of the hospital and service records of the volunteer soldiers are very remarkable. This change was effected in July, 1889, and at that time there were 40,55 cases awaiting attention, more than half of these being calls from the Pension Office for information necessary to the adjudication of pension claims. On the 30th day of June last, though over 300,000 new calls had come in, there was not a single case that had not been examined and answered.

I concur in the recommendations of the Secretary that adequate and regular appropriations be continued for coast defense works and ordnance. Plans have been practically agreed upon, and there can be no good reason for delaying the execution of them; while the defenseless state of our great seaports furnishes an argument and reason for wise expedition.

The encouragement that has been extended to the militia of the States, generally, and most appropriately designated the "National Guard," should be continued and enlarged. These military organizations constitute, in a large sense, the army of the United States, while about five-sixties of the annual cost of their maintenance is defrayed by the States.

The construction and equipment of the new ships for the navy have made very satisfactory progress. Since March 4, 1889, nine new vessels have been put in commis-

which time the favorable effects of the act

satisfactory progress. Since March 4, 1889, nine new vessels have been put in commission, and during this winter four more, including one monitor, will be added. The construction of the other vessels authorized is being pushed, both in the government and private yards, with energy, and watched with most scrupulous care.

The experiments conducted during the year to test the relative resisting power of armor plates have been so valuable as to attract great attention in Europe. The only part of the work upon the new ships that is threatened by unusual delay is the armor-plating, and every effort is being made to reduce that to the minimum. It is a source of congratulation that the anticipated influence of these modern vessels upon the esprit de corps of the officers and seamen has been fully realized. Confidence and pride in the ship among the crew are equivalent to a secondary battery Your Tavorable consideration is invited to ecommendations of the Secretary.

Department of Justice. The report of the Attorney-general is under the law, submitted directly to Congress, but as the Department of Justice i one of the executive departments, some reference to the work done is appropriate

A vigorous and, in the main, effective effort has been made to bring to trial an punishment all violators of the laws; but at the same time care has been taken that frivolous and technical offenses should not be used to swell the fees of officers or to harass well-disposed citizens. Especia attention is called to the facts connected with the prosecution of violations of the election laws and of offenses against United States officers. The number of convictions secured, very many of them upon pleas of guilty, will, it is hoped, have a salutary restraining influence.

There have been several cases where postmasters appointed by me have been subjected to violent interference in the discharge of their official duties, and to persecutions and personal violence of the most extreme character. Some of these cases have been dealt with through the Department of Justice, and in some cases the postoffices have been abolished or suspended. I have directed the Postmastergeneral to pursue this course in all cases where other efforts failed to secure for any postmaster, not himself in fault, an opportunity peacefully to exercise the duties of his office. But such action will not supplant the efforts of the Department of Justice to bring the particular offenders to

The vacation by judicial decress of fraudulent certificates of naturalization, upon bills of equity filed by the Attorney-general in the Circuit Court of the United States is a new application of a familiar equit jurisdiction. Nearly one hundred such decrees have been taken during the year, the evidence disclosing that a very large number of fraudulent certificates of naturalization have been issued. And in this conction I beg to renew my rec that the laws be so amended so as to require a more full and searching inquiry into all the facts necessary to naturalization before any certificates are granted. It certainly is not too much to require that an application for American citizenship should be heard with as much care and recorded with as much formality as are given to cases to property rights.

At the last session I returned, withou my approval, a bill entitled "An act prohibiting book-making and pool-selling in the District of Columbia." and stated my objection to it, that it did not probibit, but in fact, licensed what it purported to prohibit. An effort will be made under the existing laws to suppress this evil, but it is not certain that they will be found ade-

Pensions, Public Domain and Mormons. The report of the Secretary of the In terior enhibits with great fullness and clearness the vast work of that depart ment and satisfactory results attained The suggestions made by him are earnestly commended to the consideration of Congress, though they cannot all be given particular mention here.

The several acts of Congress looking to the reduction of the larger Indian reservations, to the more rapid settlement of the Indians upon individual allotments, and the restoration to the public domain of lands in excess of their needs, have been largely carried into effect, so far as the work was confided to the executive. Agreements have been concluded since March 4, 1839, involving the cession to the United States of about 14,726,000 acres of land. These contracts have, as required by law. been submitted to Congress for ratification and for the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. Those with the Sisseton and Wahpeton, Sac and Fox. Iowa, Pottawatomies and absentee Shawnness and Cour d'Alene tribes, have not yet received the sanction of Congress. Attention is also called to the fact that the appropriations made in the case of the Sionx Indians have not covered all the stipulated payments. This should be promptly corrected. If an agreement is confirmed, all of its terms should be complied with without delay, and full appropriations should

The policy outlined in my last annual message in relation to the patenting of lands to settlers upon the public domain has been carried out in the administration of the Land Office. No general suspicion or imputation of fraud has been allowed to delay the hearing and adjudication of individual cases upon their merits. The purpose has been to perfect the title of honest settlers with such promptness that the value of the entry might not be swallowed up by the expense and extortions to which delay subjected the claimant. The average monthly issue of agricultural patents has been increased about six thousand.

The disability pension act, which was approved on the 27th of June last, has been put into operation as rapidly as was practicable. The increased clerical force provided was selected and assigned to work, and a considerable part of the force engaged in examinations in the field was recalled and added to the working force of the office. The examination and adjudication of claims have, by reason of improved methods, been more rapid than ever before. There is no economy to the government in delay, while there is much hardship and injustice to the soldier. The anticipated expenditure, while very large, will not, it is believed, be in excess of the estimate made before the enactment of the law. The disability pension act, which was ap-

This liberal enlargement of the general law should suggest a more careful scrutiny of bills for special relief, both as to the cases where relief is granted and as to the amount allowed.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The increasing numbers and influence of the non-Mormon population in Utah are observed with satisfaction. The recent letter of Wilford Woodruff, president of the Mormon church, in which he advised his people "to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land," has attracted wide attention, and it is hoped that its influence will be highly beneficial in restraining infractions of the laws of the United States. But the fact should not be overlooked that the doctrine or belief of the church that polygamous marriages are rightful and supported by Divine revelation remains unchanged. President Woodruff does not renounce the doctrine, but refrains from teaching it, and President Woodruff does not renounce the doctrine, but refrains from teaching it, and advises against the practice of it because the law is against it. Now, it is quite true that the law should not attempt to deal with the faith or belief of any one; but it is quite another thing, and the only safe thing, so to deal with the Territory of Utah that those who believe polygamy to be rightful shall not have the power to make it lawful.

The admission of the States of Wyoming

The admission of the States of Wyoming and Idaho to the Union are events full of interest and congratulation, not only to the people of those States now happily endowed with a full participation in our privileges and responsibilities, but to all our people. Another belt of States stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The work of the Patent Office has won from all sources very high commendation. The amount accomplished has been very largely increased and all the results have been such as to secure confidence and consideration for the suggestions of the Commissioner.

The enumeration of the people of the United States, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1890, has been completed and the result will be at once officially communicated to Congress. The completion of this decennial enumeration devolves upon Congress the duty of making a new apportionment of Representatives "among the several States, according to their re-

At the last session I had occasion to return, with my objections, several bills making provisions for the erection of public buildings for the reason that the expenditures contemplated were, in my opinion greatly in excess of any public need. No class of legislation is more liable to abuse, or to degenerate into an unseemly scramble about the public tressury, than this. There should be exercised in this matter a wise economy, based upon some responsible and impartial examination and report as to each case, under a general law.

The Postoffice Department.

The report of the Postmaster-general shows the most gratifying progress in the important work committed to his direction. The business methods have been greatly improved. A large economy in expenditures and an increase of four and threequarter millions in receipts have been realized. The deficiency this year is \$5,786,-300, as against \$6,350,183 last year, notwithstanding the great enlargement of the service. Mail routes have been extended and quickened, and greater accuracy and dispatch in distribution and delivery have been attained. The report will be found to be full of interest and suggestion, not only to Congress but to those thoughtful citi-zens who may be interested to know what business methods can do for that depart-ment of public administration which most

nearly touches all our people. The passage of the act to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes relating to lotteries, approved Sept. 19, 1890, has been received with great and deserved popular favor. The Postoffice Department and the Department of Justice at once entered upon the enforcement of the law with sympathetic vigor, and already the public mails have been largely freed from the fraudu-lent and demoralizing appeals and literature emanating from the lottery companies.

Department of Agriculture

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture deserves especial attention in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very unusual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers looking to an increase in the profits of their business. It will be found that the efforts of the department have been intelligently and zealously devoted to the promotion of the

interests intrusted to its care. A very substantial improvement in the market prices of the leading farm products during the year is noticed. The price of wheat advanced from 81 cents in October, 1889, to \$1.00% in October, 1800; corn from 31 cents to 50% cents; cats from 19% cents to 43 cents, and bariey from 63 cents to 78 cents. Meats showed a substantial but not so large an increase. The export trade in live animals and fowls shows a very large increase; the total value of such exports for the year ending June 30, 1890, was \$38,year was over \$15,000,000. Nearly 200,000 more cattle and over 45,000 more hogs were exported than in the preceding year. The export trade in beef and pork products and in dairy products was very largely increased, the increase in the article of butter alone being from 15,504,978 pounds to 29,748,042 pounds, and the total increase in the value of mest and dairy products exported being \$34,000,000. This trade, so directly helpful to the farmer, it is believed will be yet further and very largely increased when the system of inspection and sanitary supervision now provided by the law is brought fully into operation. The efforts of the Secretary to establish

the healthfulness of our meats against the disparaging imputations that have been put upon them abroad have resulted in substantial progress. Veterinary surgeons sent out by the department are now al-lowed to participate in the inspection of the live cattle from this country, landed at the English docks, and during the several months they have been on duty no case of contagious pneumonia has been reported. This inspection abroad, and the domestic inspection of the live animals and pork products provided for by the act of Aug. 30, 1800, will afford as perfect a guaranty for the wholesomeness of our meats offere for foreign consumption as is anywhere given to any food product, and its non-acceptance will quite clearly reveal the real motive of any continued restriction of their use; and, that having been made clear, the duty of the executive will be very

The information given by the Secretary of the progress and prospects of the beet-sugar industry is full of interest. It has already passed the experimental stage, and is a commercial success. The area over which the sugar-beet can be successfully cultivated is very large, and another fieldcrop of great value is offered to the choice of

The Secretary of the Treasury concurs in the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture that the official supervision provided by the tariff law for sugar of domestic production shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture,

The law relating to civil service has, so far as I can learn, been executed by those having the power of appointment in the classified service with tidelity and impartiality, and the service has been increasingly satisfactory. The report of the commission shows a large amount of good work done during the year, with very

limited appropriations. Business Benefited by Legislation.

I congratulate the Congress and the country upon the passage at the first session of the Fifity-first Congress of an unusual number of laws of very high importance. That the results of this legislation will be the quickening and enlargement of our manufacturing industries, larger and better

in 1889, was adopted unlawfully and that the old constitution and confession are the true law and doctrine of the church, the Liberals holding to the contrary. The chief ORGANS point of difference lies in the fact that the new constitution admits members of secret when the "Radicals" filed their answer to the complaint of the "Liberals," who sought to dispossess them of the Sugar Grove Church, Judge Comstock held the answer good, but Judge Bundy's finding is for the "Liberals." Like suits have been instituted in various pasts of the liberals.

rare bargains. PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE